

negative bacterium in said sample, further comprising determining the rod or coccus character of said bacterium.

5. A method according to claim 4 wherein said character is of the rod type, further comprising hybridising said sample with at least one probe selected from a group consisting of probes capable of hybridising with nucleic acid found *Escherichia coli*, in *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, in *Klebsiella oxytoca*, in *Serratia marcescens*, in *Enterobacter aerogenes*, in *Enterobacter cloacae*, in *Proteus vulgaris*, in

7. A method according to claim 6 wherein said probe is having no more than five mismatches with a probe selected of a group consisting of probes having a sequence GCCTGCCAGTTCGAATG or GTAGCCCTACTCGTAAGG or GAGCAAAGGTATTAACCTTACTCCC or GTTAGCCGTCCCTTCTGG.

9. A method according to claim 1, when said Gram-staining indicates the presence of a Gram-positive bacterium in said sample, further comprising determining the rod or coccus character of said bacterium.

11. A method according to claim 9 wherein said character is of the coccus type, further comprising determining a chain-like or clump-like character of said bacteria.

13. A method according to claim 12 further comprising hybridising said sample with at least one probe selected from a group consisting of probes capable of hybridising with nucleic acid found in *Enterococcus faecalis*, in *Streptococcus pneumoniae*, in *Streptococcus mitis*, in *Streptococcus viridans*, in *Streptococcus ganguis*, in *Enterococcus faecium*.

15. A method according to claim 14 wherein said probe is having no more than five mismatches with a probe selected of a group composed of probes having a sequence TTATCCCCCTCTGATGGG or AGAGGAAGCAAGCTTCTCGTCCG or GCCACTCCTCTTTTCCGG.